

EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. ASQ applies for Nickel-Copper exploration leases over the Biranup Zone of the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt, South Western WA

- **Four Exploration Licence Applications** have been applied for over the Biranup Zone of the **Albany-Fraser Orogen**
- Preliminary review of existing exploration data includes EOH aircore drilling assay of **1.5m at 0.79% Ni, 934 ppm Cu, 832 ppm Co from 28.5m**
- ASQ considers the application area has potential for Nickel-Copper magmatic sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions emplaced into granulite facies country rocks
- Historic exploration data is currently being reviewed to focus exploration efforts once the tenements have been granted
- Total area applied for is 1,603 km²
- The project is 100% owned and is well serviced by transport infrastructure
- ASQ will consider opportunities to joint venture the project while continuing to develop its silica projects

2. Drilling planned for silica sand prospect east of Albany

- ASQ have entered into an Exploration and Mining Land Access and Compensation Agreement to allow drilling to commence on a target east of Albany
- Drilling Program of Works application submitted to the Department of Mines
- Drilling expected to take place before the end of 2020
- Targeting has been the result of extensive desktop and roadside assessment over +18 months

22 SEPTEMBER 2020



ASX Code: ASQ

AUSTRALIAN SILICA QUARTZ GROUP LTD

ABN: 72 119 699 982

DIRECTORS:

Robert Nash

Non Executive Chairman

Luke Atkins

Non Executive Director

Neil Lithgow

Non Executive Director

Zhaozhong Wang

Non Executive Director

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND COMPANY SECRETARY:

Sam Middlemas

Head Office:

Suite 10, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

Mail:

Suite 10, 295 Rokeby Road
Subiaco WA 6008

T: +61 8 9200 8200

F: +61 9 9200 8299

E: admin@asqg.com.au

W: www.asqg.com.au

Share Registry:

Automic Group

GPO Box 5193

Sydney NSW 2001

T: 1300 288 664 (within Australia)

T: +61 2 9698 5414 (international)

www.automicgroup.com.au

Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited ("ASQ" or "the Company" ASX: ASQ) is pleased to provide an update on recent exploration developments.

South Stirling Nickel-Copper Prospect

ASQ has secured a strategic position in the Biranup Zone of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny located in the south-west of Western Australia in the shires of Plantagenet and the City of Albany.

ASQ has applied for four tenements totalling 1,603 km² (see Figure 1).

The Company has identified an anomalous drill hole from a 2015 Iluka Exploration Pty Ltd ("Iluka") mineral sands exploration program. Iluka drilled 39 broad spaced air-core holes within the application area looking for mineral sand deposits in the overlying tertiary sediments. Iluka routinely assayed the end of hole

(“EOH”) samples wherever the hole ended in crystalline basement rocks. Drill hole W00324 was logged as ending in dark orange brown saprolite at a depth of 28.5 – 30 m. The Company considers the copper, nickel and chromium results to be highly anomalous. Key element assay results for the W00324 EOH sample are given in Table 1.

Table 1. EOH assay results for Iluka air-core drill hole W00324

Easting mGDA94	Northing mGDA94	From metres	To metres	Cu ppm	Ni %	Co ppm	Cr %	Zn ppm
602024	6172779	28.5	30	974	0.79	832	0.52	523

Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (“Anglo”) conducted exploration for base metals in 2000 across the area of interest including surface sampling, geophysics, air-core and RC drilling without making a significant discovery. Interestingly, W00324 is located 240 m from a 54 m deep Anglo air-core drill hole that appears to have been part of a two hole program designed to test an airborne magnetics or surface geochemistry target that had been followed up with ground-based magnetics (see Figure 2). The Anglo drill hole failed to return significant assay results. The Company believes Anglo may have missed the target with their wide spaced drilling.

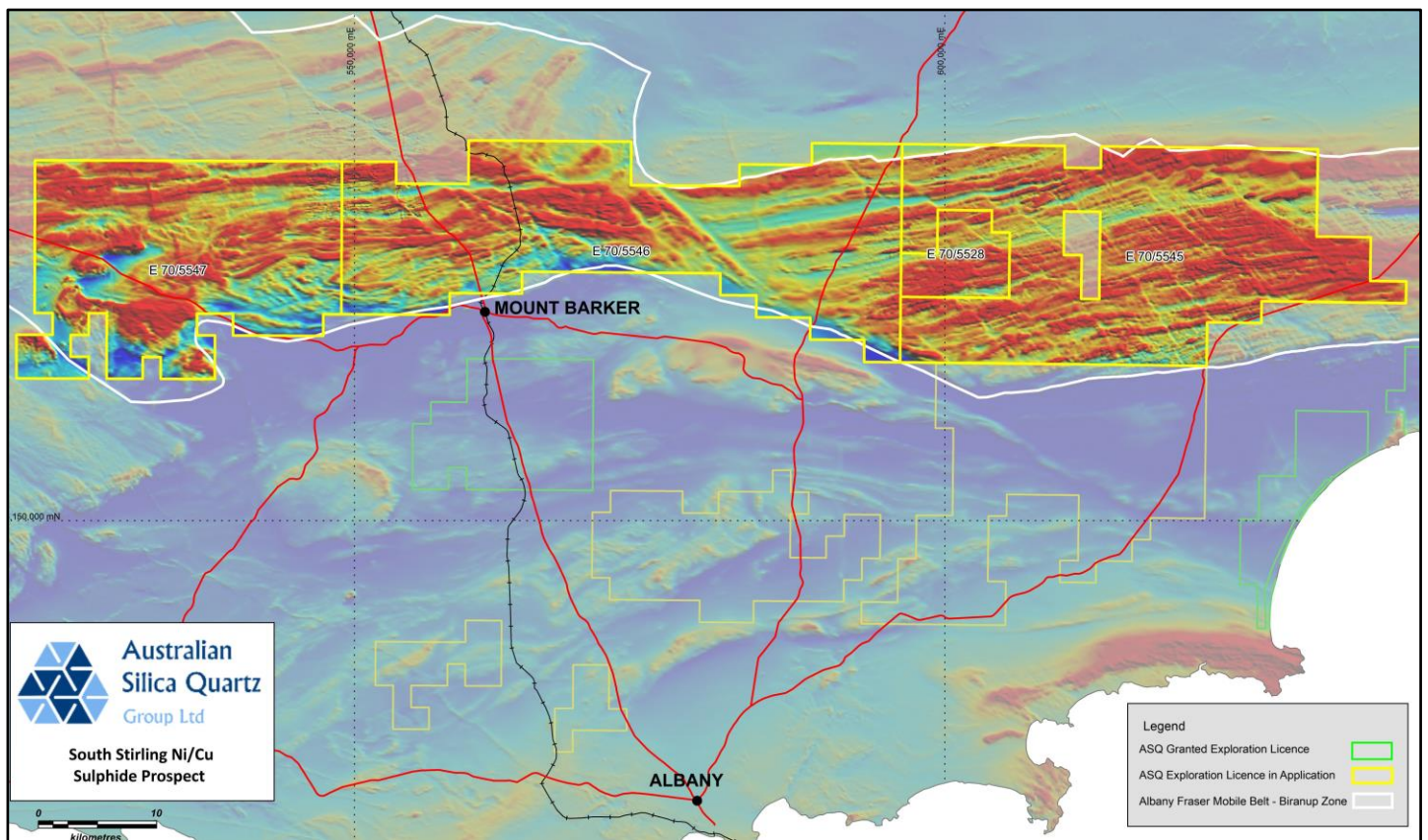


Figure 1. ASQ tenement applications overlying airborne magnetics with the outline of the Biranup Zone of the Albany-Fraser Mobile Belt. ASQ Albany Silica Sand Project tenements shown for context. Other holder tenements not shown. Albany Fraser Mobile Belt – Biranup Zone from the GSWA 1:500,000 Interpreted Bedrock Geology

The Company considers the application area has potential for Nickel-Copper magmatic sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions emplaced into granulite facies country rocks. Initial assessment suggests the basement rocks in the application area are mostly under tertiary sedimentary cover.

ASQ is reviewing historic exploration reports and regional open file datasets that cover the application ground to plan for initial exploration programs. Upon gaining ground access ASQ plans to conduct close spaced air-core drilling aimed to validate the anomalous Iluka result and improve the understanding of the host geology. The Company will also focus on developing an exploration strategy for the greater application area that may include considering opportunities to joint venture the exploration project with a suitably qualified group.

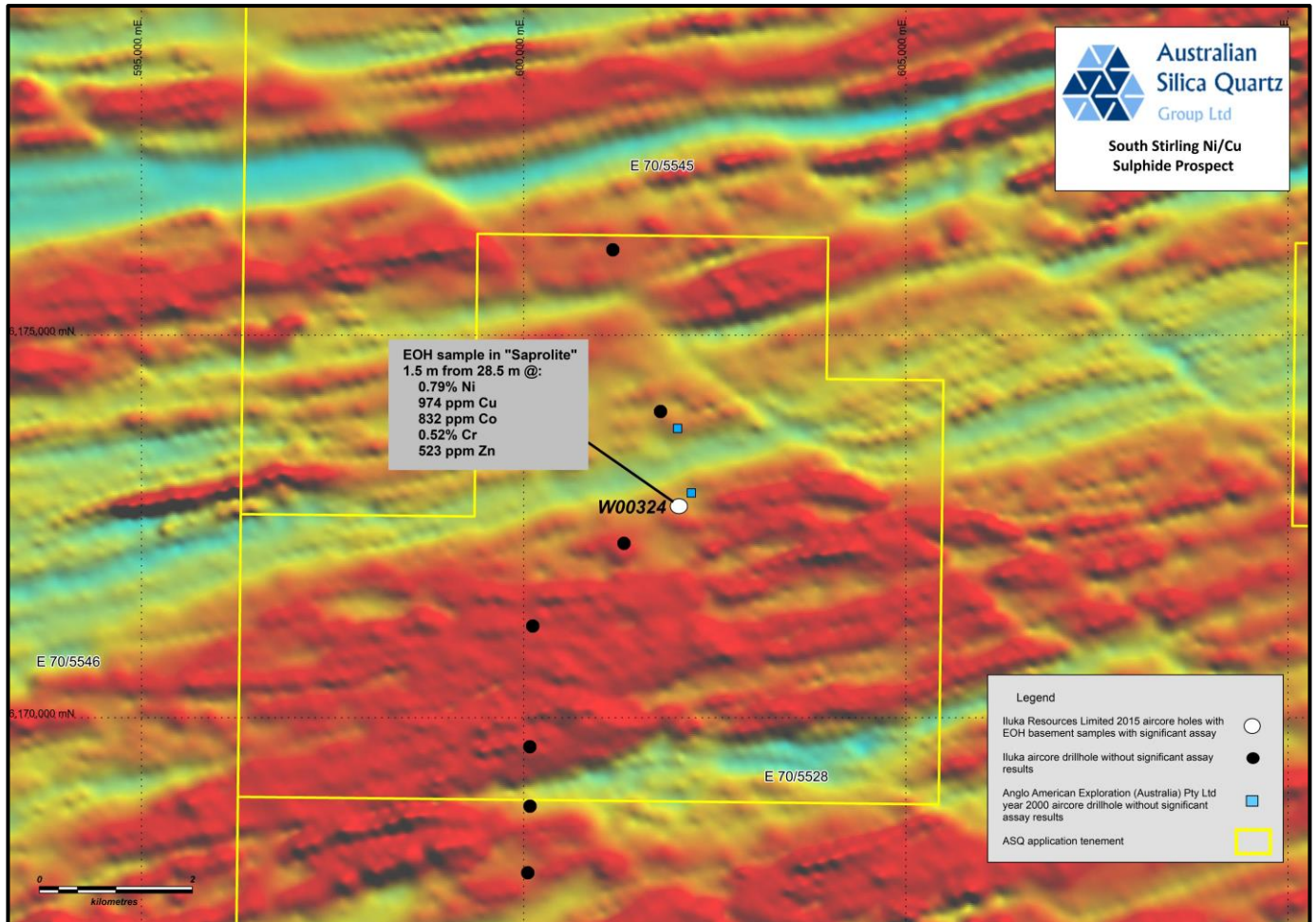


Figure 2. Iluka and Anglo broad spaced drilling overlaying airborne magnetics within ASQ exploration Licence applications E70/5528 (central), E70/5545 (east) & E70/5546 (west)

Albany Silica Sand Project

The Company has entered into an Exploration and Mining Access agreement (“access agreement”) on a property located 70km east of Albany (See Figure 3). This property has been selected following extensive desktop assessment and roadside reconnaissance over the last +18 months.

The access agreement covers an area of 189 Ha located on ASQ’s 100% owned exploration licence E70/5262 and covers access for both exploration and also for mining should the project progress to development.

The land access agreement has now been lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety along with a Program of Works application for a drill program designed to define the extent and quality of silica sand present.

Drill rig availability has been confirmed and it is expected that the drilling will be completed by the end of 2020.

If successful, the drilling will be followed by resource estimation and metallurgical test work.

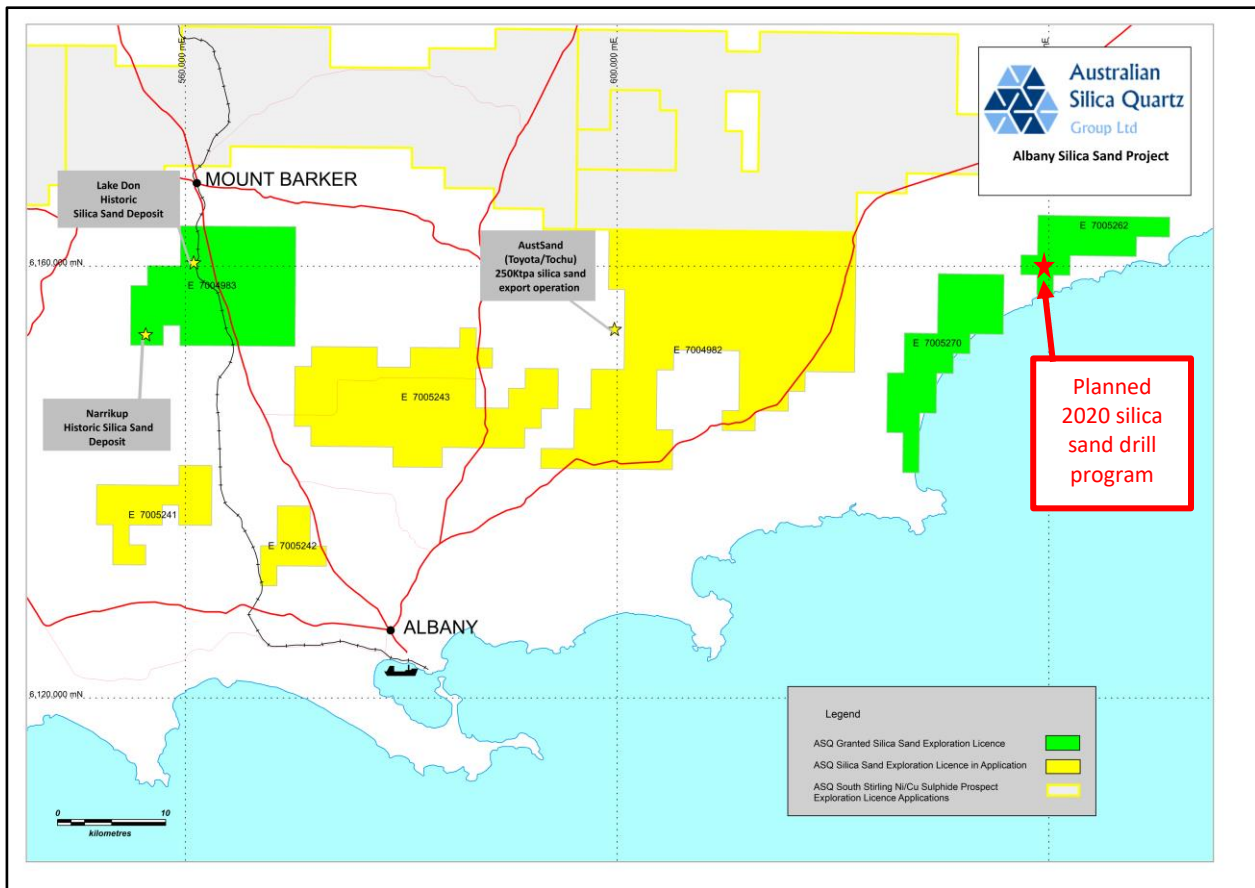


Figure 3. Location of the planned silica sand drilling program on E70/5262 east of Albany. ASQ South Stirling Ni-Cu Sulphide tenements shown for context. Other holder tenements not shown.

This Announcement has been authorised by the board.

For further information regarding Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited, please visit www.asqg.com.au or contact:

Australian Silica Quartz Group:
 Sam Middlemas
 Chief Executive Officer
 Tel +61 8 9200 8200

About Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited

SILICA

ASQ has established a range of silica sand and hardrock projects held via exploration licence applications 100% owned by ASQ's subsidiary Australian Silica Quartz Pty Ltd. These projects now consist of 12 granted exploration licences and 8 applications covering approximately 1,500 km² within Western Australia and Queensland.

High grade silica (99.5-99.9% SiO₂) and high purity silica (>99.95% SiO₂) currently have a wide range of applications. All indications suggest the high grade and high purity silica market is currently growing strongly due to greater demand from the PV Solar, TFT glass, Electronics, Flat Glass and Speciality Glass industries. This is reinforced by the level of enquiries received from qualified end user customers the Company has received primarily from China and South East Asia.

SILICA SAND

ASQ's high grade silica sand projects are located in the regions of Albany, Gingin and Esperance in the south west of Western Australia.

In the shorter term these projects potentially present the opportunity for the company to produce a washed DSO silica sand product with longer term potential to enter the higher value higher grade silica sand market with a niche processed product.

In addition to its wholly owned silica exploration projects ASQ has formed a partnership with an existing local sand producer. In 2019 the Company executed a binding terms sheet with Urban Resources Pty Ltd (Urban) to jointly exploit Urban's Silica Sand deposit located in Bullsbrook, Western Australia. Urban has operated the mine for the last six years and produced over 1Mt from the deposit in the 2018/19 financial year. The ASQ/Urban Resources partnership presents the Company with the opportunity to potentially fast track its entry into the DSO silica sand export market. ASQ have completed a JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource on the raw sand at Urban's Maralla Road tenement M70/326 (refer full detail in the 7 May 2019 announcement *Update on Maralla Road Silica Sand Deposit Maiden Resource* and 29 January 2020 announcement *Spiral and Classifier Testwork Results for the M70/326 Silica Sand Products*).

HARDROCK QUARTZ R&D

The Company is undertaking an R&D program aiming to develop a high purity, high value silica quartz product. To this end the Company has secured a number of hardrock quartz tenements and is progressing the research in this area. Assays from rock chip sampling of ASQ's hard rock tenements reported grades of up to 99.993% SiO₂ with processed hard rock samples demonstrating further grade improvement. (refer full detail in 14 December 2017 announcement *Silica Sand and Hardrock Quartz Project Updates*)

ASQ DEVEX 50/50 JV

ASQ has entered into a joint venture with DevEx Resources ("DevEx" ASX:DEV) on its 100% owned E70/3405 tenement located along strike from Chalice Gold Mines ("Chalice" ASX:CHN) nickel copper platinum group elements Julimar discovery in WA. The first \$3M expenditure on the JV area is to be fully funded by DevEx to earn 50%. ASQ has the option to jointly fund future expenditure to maintain 50% share or opt to allow DevEx to fund the next \$3M to earn a further 20% share in non bauxite minerals. The tenement is granted and land access has been established. Work has commenced on this ground to establish prospectivity. (refer full detail in 1 June 2020 announcement *ASQ reaches agreement for funding of exploration on its tenement in Julimar Region, WA*).

BAUXITE JV

ASQ has a joint venture with HD Mining & Investments Pty Ltd, (HDM). HDM is currently working towards obtaining a 40% interest in the bauxite rights of several tenements under the joint venture which are wholly owned by ASQ. Exploration activities are fully funded by HDM. Should HDM and ASQ make a subsequent decision to mine, then HDM will earn an additional 20% interest in bauxite rights on the tenements. ASQ maintains 100% interest in all other minerals. A ninety five million tonne JORC resource has been identified under this JV. (refer Company Annual Financial Report for 2020 - Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves section)

BAUXITE ROYALTY

Following the sale of the Bauxite Resources Joint Venture Bauxite Project to Yankuang Group a royalty on future bauxite sales from the project of 0.9% of FOB price payable to ASQ was negotiated. The Yankuang Group bauxite project contains in excess of 300 million tonnes in the world class bauxite region in the Darling Range, Western

Australia. ASQ is entitled to a royalty of 0.9% of the FOB price on the first 100 million tonnes mined (refer full detail in 30 November 2015 announcement *Final Agreements signed with Yankuang for sale of Joint Venture Interest and Buy Back of Shares*)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Nick Algie, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Algie is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Algie has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Algie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies, and objectives of management. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from anticipated results, performance or achievements. Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

Appendix 1. South Stirling Prospect – JORC 2012 Table Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>No drilling completed by ASQ.</p> <p>No sampling completed by ASQ.</p> <p>Iluka sampled at 1.5 m intervals down hole with the last 1.5 m of each aircore drillhole that was considered by the Iluka geologist to end in crystalline basement rocks assayed for multi-element analysis.</p> <p>The full 1.5 m end of hole basement samples were submitted for multi-element analysis.</p> <p>Anglo sampling did not return significant assay results.</p> <p>Other explorers may have conducted exploration in the application area that returned significant results, but this data has not yet been assessed by the Company.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<p>No drilling completed by ASQ.</p> <p>Iluka drilling technique was NQ sized (7cm diameter) aircore with drill rods flushed by water between holes to prevent contamination.</p> <p>Anglo drilling was aircore.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<p>No drilling completed by ASQ.</p> <p>For the Iluka drilling, drill rods were flushed by water between holes to prevent contamination.</p> <p>Anglo drilling did not return significant assay results.</p> <p>No relationship between sample recovery and grade or sample bias was noted in historic reports</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Mineral resource estimates, mining studies and metallurgical studies not considered by previous explorers.</p> <p>No drilling completed by ASQ</p> <p>Historic logging appears quantitative although sparsely documented</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>No core drilling was completed.</p> <p>For the Iluka drilling the full 1.5 m end of hole basement samples were submitted to the laboratory. At the laboratory the sample was crushed, homogenised and a 0.25g sub-sample prepared for analysis.</p> <p>Anglo drilling did not return significant assay results.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>No assaying was completed by ASQ</p> <p>For the Iluka analysis, the 0.25g sample was digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue was topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analysed by inductively coupled plasma - atomic emission spectroscopy. Following this analysis, the results were reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting the criteria for further analysis were then analysed by inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry. Results were corrected for spectral inter-element interferences.</p> <p>Anglo drilling did not return significant assay results.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company 	<p>No verification of historic drilling has been undertaken.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>Historic data has been extracted from Annual Technical Reports submitted to the Mines Department and loaded into Access Database where reliable location data is provided.</p> <p>Electronic data is stored on the ASQ office server which is regularly backed up offsite</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>No location points determined by ASQ.</p> <p>Iluka drill collars are recorded as located by GPS on the GDA94 grid system.</p> <p>Anglo drill hole collars are recorded as located by Differential GPS on the AGD66 grid system.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>No drilling or sampling conducted by ASQ.</p> <p>Iluka drilling completed on road reserves at 1 - 2 km spacing</p> <p>Anglo drilling considered in this report consist of two holes approximately 1.5 km apart.</p> <p>Mineral resource estimates, mining studies and metallurgical studies not considered by previous explorers.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Not known at this early stage of exploration.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>No sampling by ASQ.</p> <p>Not recorded for historic exploration.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>None completed</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<p>The South Stirling Ni/Cu Sulphide Prospect comprises 4 Exploration Licence applications (E70/5528, E70/5545, E70/5546 and E70/5547).</p> <p>The tenement package forms a contiguous 1,603 km² area located ~50 km north of Albany in the south west of Western Australia.</p> <p>All EL's are held by Braeburn Resources Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Australian Silica Quartz Group Limited.</p> <p>The Exploration Licence Applications must progress through the Department of Mines and Petroleum approval process before grant, and there is no certainty that they will be granted without restrictions or modification.</p> <p>The application areas cover freehold land, crown land and lands controlled by various regulatory stakeholders in which the Company will be required to enter into access agreements prior to</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carrying out on-the-ground exploration activities.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Anglo American Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd conducted exploration for base metals in 2000 across the application area including surface sampling, geophysics, air-core and RC drilling. A full assessment of this data has not yet been carried out by ASQ.</p> <p>Iluka Exploration Pty Ltd drilled 39 broad spaced air-core holes within the application area looking for mineral sand deposits in the overlying tertiary sediments in 2015 with the end of hole samples assayed wherever the hole ended in crystalline basement rocks. Iluka noted the anomalous drill hole W00324 but did not carry out any follow-up work.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	The Company considers the application area has potential for Nickel-Copper magmatic sulphide mineralisation associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions emplaced into granulite facies country rocks of the Mesoproterozoic Biranup Zone of the Albany Fraser Orogeny.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	See table 1 in ASX release main body of text.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>No cut-off grades or weighted averages have been used.</p> <p>Metal equivalent values have not been used.</p> <p>No aggregate intercepts have been reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	The relationship between true widths and the width of mineralised zones intersected in historic drilling has not yet been determined due to lack of structural data (i.e. dip).
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These 	Relevant diagrams have been included within the body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>Other than the single drill hole intercept reported all other intercepts for the drill holes displayed are considered to have returned insignificant assay results.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<p>All meaningful and material data reported however the reader should not that the Company has not yet completed a full historic data review and other groups historic exploration data may yield material information.</p>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>Full historic data review, land access negotiations, drilling to verify and build on the Iluka W00324 result, follow-up work planning, development of an exploration strategy for the greater tenement package.</p>